

GREECE IS UNDAUNTED.

Prefers Extermination to Peace at the Price of Abandoning Crete.

DEFIANT UNDER GREAT REVERSES.

Turkish Atrocities in Epirus Reported—Greeks Retreated on Domoko to Make Another Stand—War to the Last Ditch Rather Than Give Up Crete—The Feeling Against Royalty is Less Bitter.

ATHENS, Greece (By Cable).—Greece will reply that she prefers war, even to extermination, it is stated positively, if the Powers insist on the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete as a condition of mediation.

M. Ralli and his colleagues in the Greek Cabinet advocate energetic preparations to continue the struggle, while the King desires to avoid further bloodshed.

The news of the retreat from Pharsala was received with consternation at first, but the public has already accepted the situation, and now regards the retreat to Domoko as a strategic movement dictated by prudence. It is generally felt that General Smolentz's defense of Velestino has vindicated the reputation of the Greek army and wiped out the disgrace of Mati and Larissa, leaving the national honor unshaken.

But the old bellicose enthusiasm of the Athenians has vanished. On all sides a desire for peace is expressed, and should the Government invoke the intervention of the Powers it probably would be supported by public opinion.

The anti-royal feeling is diminishing.

OLDEST ARMY OFFICER.

General George S. Greene is Still Active at the Age of Ninety-Six.

General George S. Greene, the oldest living graduate of West Point Military Academy, celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday on May 6. In 1823 he was made a lieutenant in the army and at the age of sixty-four he was a general in the Civil War.

General Greene is one year and four months younger than the century, having been born at Apponaug, in the State of



GENERAL GEORGE S. GREENE.

Rhode Island, in May, 1801. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from John Greene, who came in 1635 from Salisbury. When the War of 1812 broke out the young Greene wanted to go and fight the British, but his mother would not hear of it, and he had to curb his military ardor

PEACE TREATY BEATEN.

The United States Senate Rejects the Arbitration Compact.

YEAS WERE 43; NAYS, 26

Two-Thirds Required to Ratify Could Not be Secured—Great Britain's Conduct Toward Greece and the Transvaal a Weapon for the Opposition—Spirited Short Debate Led by Senator R. Q. Mills

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Senate refused to ratify the treaty providing for the arbitration of questions in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. On the roll-call sixty-nine Senators answered. Of these forty-three voted for ratification and twenty-six against it. The treaty therefore lacked three votes of the necessary two-thirds majority.

The vote in detail was as follows: Yeas—Allison, Bacon, Burrows, Caffery, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Fry, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McHenry, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Nelson, Pacey, Perkins, Platt, of Connecticut; Platt, of New York; Fritchard, Proctor, Smith, Spooner, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Washburn, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wilson—total 43.

Nays—Baker, Bate, Butler, Carter, Cockrell, Daniel, Hansbrough, Harris, of Kansas; Harris, of Tennessee; Hettfield, Jones, of Arkansas; Jones, of Nevada; Hyde, Martin, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Penrose, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, White—total, 26.

Nineteen Senators did not respond. The pairs were as follows, two affirmative Senators being paired with one negative Senator in most instances: Chandler and Clark for, with Teller against; Tillman and Turner for, with Chilton against; Sewell and Earle for, with Mantle against.

Senator George was paired for the treaty and Senator Berry against it. Pairs were not announced for the following: Aldrich, Cannon, Elkins, Gorman, Murphy, Wolcott, Kenny and Allen.

The vote was preceded by a short, spirited debate, introduced by Senator Mills, of Texas, who made a strong appeal to the Senate against ratifying the agreement.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, attributed the defeat to the feeling of dissatisfaction at England's course in the struggle of the Greeks to liberate the Island of Crete from Ottoman dominion, and in the Armenian massacres at the urgent designs of Great Britain upon the Transvaal.

DEBOE IN HIS SEAT.

Kentucky Senator Takes His Place on the Republican Side.

Senator W. J. Deboe, of Kentucky, visited the Senate Chamber at Washington, and was introduced to many of his future associates. He was the recipient of the usual



W. J. DEBOE, SUCCESSOR TO "JOE" BLACKBURN.

floral testimonials. His credentials were presented by Senator Lindsay (Dem., Ky.), and when they were read, Mr. Deboe was escorted to the Vice-President's desk, where the oath was administered to him. He took a seat on the Republican side, near the eastern door.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS OPENS

Postmaster-General Gary Delivers an Address to the Representatives.

The Universal Postal Congress met in the hall of the old Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington. About fifty-five countries, comprising most of those in the union, were represented. It is expected that the congress will last about six weeks. Among the questions to be considered are a proposition to transmit the official mail of countries which are members of the union free of charge, the question of increasing the unit of weight to be carried under a five-cent stamp from one-half ounce to three-fourths of an ounce, and also a proposition for a universal stamp.

General Batcher, the premier delegate of the United States, called the congress to order. The delegates were attired in dress suits or full court costume. Postmaster-General Gary delivered the address of welcome.

Congress has already appropriated \$50,000 for entertainment by the Government. It is probable that some of this money will be expended in giving the delegates an excursion to the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest.

FAMOUS BILL SIGNED.

Governor Black Has Affixed His Signature to the Greater New York Charter.

It was officially announced that Governor Black has affixed his signature to the Greater New York Charter. The pen and holder used by Governor Black in signing the charter were presented to United States Senator Thomas C. Platt and the blotter to H. O. Duval, of the New York Central Railroad. The pen was an ordinary gold pen which Governor Black had on hand in the Executive Chamber.

Maine's Canadian Population. Maine has a Canadian-French population of 55,000.

Horse Thieves Married in Jail. Ervin Shaw and Gerlie Fisher, each sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for joint horse theft, were married in the jail parlors at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Mayor Grady. Gerlie's mother gave her consent. Gerlie is a beautiful little girl and her husband a handsome, beardless boy.

"I like to cook enough to last," remarked the young bride. "You do, you do," groaned the devoted hubby, "no matter how little you cook."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

RHUBARB DESSERT.

Make a rich syrup by adding sugar to water in which long strips of orange peel have been boiled until tender, lay into it a single layer of pieces of rhubarb three inches long and stew gently until clear. When done, remove and cook another layer. This makes a handsome dessert dish by ornamenting with puff paste cut in fancy shapes.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SALAD.

Not every one knows that chrysanthemums may be converted into a very dainty dish. Chopped very fine and served with pure, fresh cream, the gorgeous Japanese blossom is said to make a most delicious salad. It tastes a little like cauliflower, but is more delicate. The people in some of the provinces of France make an extremely palatable salad of the white and pink clover blossoms, and every one knows that nasturtium blooms taste very much like watercress. The nabobs of India esteem the blooms of the cassia tree as an especially dainty food. They have a sweet, spicy flavor. —New York Tribune.

TEMPTING APPLE DESSERT.

Mrs. Lemcke's formula for a tempting apple dessert is one dozen Spitzenberg apples pared and cored whole; these are put in a wide saucpan with sufficient water to cover them, the water being brought to the boil before the apples are added. Cook the apples till a straw will easily pierce them, then carefully take out and arrange in a large glass dish; boil the liquor down till it is reduced to a quart, add one cup of sugar and one ounce of gelatine soaked for fifteen minutes in a little cold water; boil the syrup with these for a few minutes, then set aside to cool slightly before pouring it over the apples, and putting the dish on ice to get firm. Serve with whipped cream. Almonds blanched and finely chopped, or grated cocoanut sprinkled over the jelly, improve both taste and appearance of this dish. Peaches, pears, and quinces may be prepared in the same way, the two latter needing somewhat longer cooking. —New York Post.

PECAN CANDY.

Take one pound of light brown sugar. The genuine rich brown sugar, which is the unrefined product of the cane, can no longer be found for sale in the market, though a small quantity of this sugar is still prepared on some Southern plantations, and occasionally a little is forwarded to Northern customers or to friends. This sugar makes the most delicious "pralines." The light sugar of our market, however, is a fairly good substitute for it. Add two-thirds of a cupful of boiling water and two even tablespoonfuls of sweet, saltless butter to a pound of the sugar. Stir it until it melts. Add a mere pinch of cream of tartar, and let the syrup boil without stirring again until a drop of it will make a soft ball when rolled between the fingers.

Wet the fingers in ice water before testing the syrup. When the drop is still soft, but does not stick, the candy is ready. If it is hard, so that the drop cracks when bitten, it has boiled too long, and in that case add a tablespoonful of water and let the syrup boil an instant. Do not stir it, however, but merely test it again. When it has reached the "ball" or soft, creamy condition, remove it from the fire and pour in a cup of nice pecan kernels. Pour the candy out into very thin sheets on buttered tins, and when it is partly cooled crease it with a knife into candies about two inches square. Break the sheet into separate candies when it is cold.

Another way is to take out the candy by the teaspoonful as soon as the syrup has cooled for about two minutes. Allow each spoonful room to spread on the buttered tin sheet on which it is dropped. —New York Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Scraped apple is said to disguise the taste of quinine.

Sand baths, artificially heated, offer an excellent means of inducing perspiration, exciting the functions of the skin, etc. They are useful in rheumatism and have no bad effect upon heart or circulation.

A nice flavor may be given to a broiled steak by cutting an onion in halves, and rubbing the cut edges over the heated platter, intended for the steak. The platter should contain a little melted butter.

When the new rag carpet comes home from the weaver's, measure the length of the breadths. Then run four rows of machine stitching across each breadth. Cut between the rows, two on each side, and it will not ravel. In making up an ingrain carpet the same plan is advisable.

If you have cooked cornmeal mush, instead of filing the kettle with water to soak after it is emptied, set it on the back of the stove, where it will keep pretty warm, and let dry. In a few hours the mush will have dried and is ready to peel off, leaving the kettle so that an ordinary washing will clean it.

A housewife suggests, as a method of preventing rich cookie dough from sticking to the moulding board to cover the board with thin unbleached muslin, put on without a wrinkle, dust it well with flour, then roll out the dough. We know a much less troublesome method than this, and it is very simple. Don't make rich cookies. Then you'll have no trouble with them.

An attractive way of preparing fried bread or croutons, as they are called, for serving with soups is to cut the slices of bread in small circles the size of a silver quarter; place them upon a tin with a little soup stock. Put the tin in the oven, and cook the bread until it is crisp and brown. While hot dip them in melted butter, and quickly roll in grated cheese.

RELIGIOUS READING.

TEMPERED.

When stern occasion calls for war, And the trumpets shrill and peal, Forges and armories ring all day With the fierce clash of steel. The blades are heated in the flame, And cooled in icy flood. And beaten hard, and beaten well, To make them firm and pliable; Their edge and temper good; Then tough and sharp with discipline, They win the fight for fighting men.

When God's occasions call for men, His chosen souls He takes; In life's hot fire He tempers them, With tears he cools and slakes; With many a heavy, grievous stroke He beats them to an edge And tests and tries, again, again, Till the hard will is fused, and pain Becomes high privilege; Then strong, and quickened through and through, They ready are His work to do.

Like an on-rushing, furious host The tide of need and sin, Unless the blades shall tempered be, They have no chance to win; God trusts to no untested sword When he goes forth to war; Only the souls that, beaten long, On Sinai's crest of Sinai, have grown strong, His chosen weapons are. Ah, souls, on pain's great anvil laid, Remember this, nor be afraid! —Susan Coolidge, in Congregationalist.

JESUS WAITS BEYOND.

It is not with the grief which cannot be assuaged that we who love Jesus mourn our loss. His rising from the grave is the pledge of our immortal life, and waited to us from that shore of bloom where they await us, come to our spirits whippers of undying hope. We know that we shall meet them again when the heavens shall receive us, as the heavens have received them. A dear wife was drifted out on the tide which sets away from these surf-beaten banks of the earth. Hour after hour her husband held her in his arms, her brave growing fainter, coming in gasps; ever her brave eyes looked steadily into his, her strong soul facing the invisible world just beyond the veil, without a tremor, without a protest. Another than the beloved husband was waiting to take her hand, and to that Other both could resign themselves trustfully and buoyantly, for this and the next life. "One can be glad who goes to Jesus!" said a girl in the flush of her youth. "Glorious, honor, immortality!" whispered an aged saint. "All sunshine yonder!" said God's servant, going home. So our Easter thoughts are full of rejoicing, full of praise transcending speech. Yesterday we thought of Jesus in the tomb; today it is of Jesus risen we sing. And as a dear poet has written, we remember in thankfulness that

"Calvary and Easter day Were just one day apart!" —Christian Intelligencer.

A PRAYER OF ADORATION.

Blessed be thou, O God! who hast raised up our Lord Jesus from the dead that he might be the first fruits of them that are asleep. We bless thee for his service of humiliation, his atoning death, his glorious resurrection and his continuing life. For his sake pardon our transgressions and shortcomings and enable us so to use this world of passion and temptation that we may win the victory of faith. Teach us to live as heirs of the inheritance Christ's death has purchased, and to die as those who follow without fear the path of him who conquered death. Out of the experience of Thy love we praise Thee. With the innumerable company of the redeemed in heaven and earth we worship the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world, who died and rose again and lives in an immortal life. Glory be to Thee, O Christ! in heaven and earth forevermore. Amen.

A VOICE FROM THE DEEP.

There is, it is said, a beautiful custom in parts of Sicily when the fishermen are going on some expedition into the deep sea, their wives and children accompany them to the shore, and as they embark they raise all together their voices in hymns of praise to God, and as they put out to sea, those in the boats answer to those on the shore, in an antiphone of devotion, verse after verse, until their voices die away in the distance, and the yearning sea carries them out of sight and hearing. So we today stand on the shore of eternity, and as soul after soul puts forth into the deep and passes from our sight, we raise the song of confidence, "Christ is risen," and the answer comes back from the bosom of that boundless ocean— "Christ is risen, risen brother, Brother, Christ is risen indeed." —Canon Newbolt.

WE SHALL MEET AGAIN.

One can bear with hope and calmness a parting which is only for a time and not forever. As the great ship swings away from the dock, with every revolution of its wheels carrying our dear one away from us, half across the globe, to be gone for years, we span the gulf of absence with the bridge of hope; we forecast the coming back, we know that ere long, or perhaps after long, we will meet again in a single moment. The old muffled oars of death carry our barque, our dear ones here know that in Christ we shall meet before many years. When we give our loved ones up it is in the good hope of the resurrection. Death hath no more dominion over those who are one in faith and love in the risen Christ. And this is the Easter joy in the crown of rejoicing. —Margaret E. Sangster.

WE SEEK NEWNESS OF LIFE.

We are the children of the resurrection, and the newness of the earth in all its warmth and joyous life under the sun is the greater when we remember that our Lord returned thereto from the tomb, and was again known unto his disciples in the breaking of bread. The sun, for whose coming we ever look, is his true symbol, for his appearing is from everlastingly to everlastingly. We are the newness of life that we seek, and that we have always, having his life in us—the Vine which, after innumerable vintage, still blossoms in all its branches. It is he who is our springtime, with his baptism of flame quickening the tender buds and consuming all the dead wood. —Henry M. Alden.

CHRIST MUST FIRST RISE IN US.

The resurrection of Christ is of no avail to thee unless Christ also rises in thy soul. Nor is it enough that Christ should arise in thy soul but once, for the old Adam cannot be destroyed in a single moment. The old sinful nature strives daily to live anew in thee, and daily must thou destroy it that Christ may daily begin to live in thee. Christ ascended not to heaven nor entered into his glory until after his resurrection, so thou wilt not enter into the heavenly glory until Christ first rises and lives in thee. —Gerhard.

Ring out, O lily-bells! Gone is all gloom! All nature wakes at this glad Easter tide. We see no more the shadow of the tomb; To us the perky gates swing open wide! Past is the pain; Death is in vain; He who was dead now lives again! —Virginia Van de Water, in Harper's Bazar.

Your life needs days of retirement, when it shuts the gates upon the noisy whirl of action and is alone with God.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

TRIMMING APPLE TREES.

Apple trees may be pruned or trimmed at any time between the falling of the leaves and the starting of the buds. February or March are the favored months with most fruit growers. Trees that have been properly cared for when young do not require very much trimming afterwards, the main point being to keep the centre of the trees open, so as to admit freely light and air. —New England Homestead.

MIXING MANURES WITH MUCK.

Muck, by which in this country is generally meant vegetable mold, is too poor in fertility to warrant carrying far or much handling. As for mixing it with stable manures, we would not advise such a practice, as the manure without the muck is none too efficient. There is one partial exception to this rule. When a heap of manure is fermenting it saves the waste of ammonia to throw over the pile a small quantity of vegetable mould, and this when the heap is turned must be mixed with the stable manure.

WELLS IN BARN BASEMENTS.

Every basement barn built for housing stock should have a well under it. In this way water of proper warmth can be always secured for cattle, and a tub or kettle kept full all the time will add greatly to their comfort. It is well for all stock to run out of doors in cold weather for awhile each day, but the animals ought never to be forced to drink water nearly or quite down to the freezing temperature. We have scores of times seen cows turn away from the water under a hole in the ice because they were so chilled that further drinking of icy water was impossible. Much of the lack of thrift of cattle in winter is due to drinking ice cold water, and will be remedied by having a supply of water from a well in the barn basement. —Boston Cultivator.

POULTRY DISEASES.

Most of the diseases that afflict poultry are the effects of unsanitary surroundings, and due entirely to the carelessness or indifference of keepers. Naturally poultry is not sickly, and if given proper care will keep in good health without being dosed with any drugs or nostrums of any kind.

The writer has had a good many years of experience in poultry keeping, and in all that time has never found it necessary to give any great amount of medicine to his flocks. Pure feed, pure water, comfortable quarters and cleanliness in all the surroundings of the flock will insure its health and thrift. The poultry keeper who has "bad luck" with his flock and finds it dwindling away from the effect of disease is nine times out of ten receiving the just penalty for some of his sins of omission. —The Silver Knight.

UNHEALTHFUL FOOD.

Farmers do not seem to be aware of the double loss sustained through the grinding of cobs by millers, says A. P. Steele, of Pennsylvania. Corn is taken to the mill at the rate of seventy pounds to the bushel. Fourteen pounds are deducted for cobs and are not paid for, but the miller grinds these with out hulls, making No. 3 chop, which sells at \$12 to \$14 per ton, thus giving the miller a clear profit. This cheap chop is unhealthful and its sale should be allowed. A friend of mine recently lost two shoats and was unable to assign a cause. He called a veterinary surgeon, who found that death had resulted from clogging of the intestines with this cheap chop. The man had paid \$7 for a half ton of chop and had lost \$50 from its use. The manufacture and sale of it should be stopped and then there would be an increased demand for rye, oats and corn. State Grange Master Leonard Rhone is investigating the matter. Why shouldn't we have pure food laws for the animals as well as for human beings? —American Agriculturist.

To Preserve Flowers' Colors.

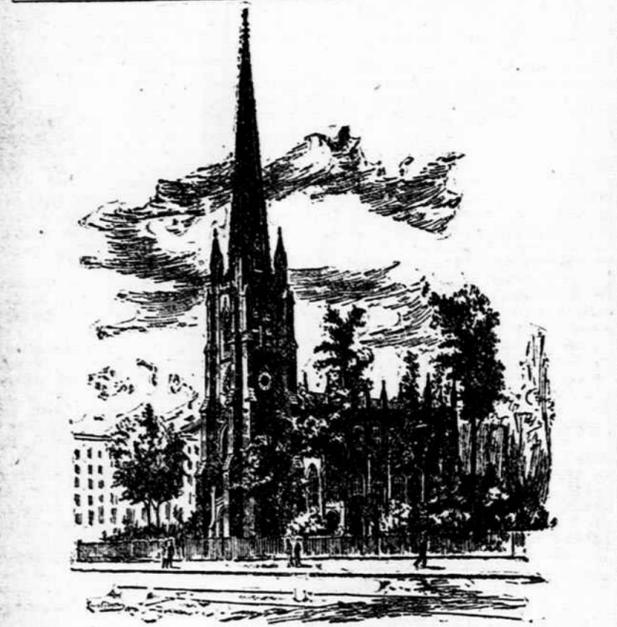
The natural colors of flowers may be preserved with almost their original brilliancy after being dried very thoroughly in sand. The Gardeners' Monthly, which suggests this simple process for manufacturing artificial flowers, states that the most delicate flowers can be made in this way to look for several years as though they had been freshly gathered. The flower should be placed in a pan or other dish and covered with perfectly clean, dry sand. This should be sifted over the flower so as not to break or bruise the petals. Every chink and cranny should be filled without disturbing the natural position of the leaves. When the pan is full and every crevice has been filled solidly the flowers are allowed to dry for several days. It is often effective to warm the sand and keep the buried flower in a warm oven. The sand should not be removed, great care being taken not to break or tear the leaves, which will be very brittle.

The Effect Spoiled.

Senator Voorhees once had succeeded in delivering an appeal which had brought tears to the eyes of several jurymen. Then arose the prosecuting attorney, a gruff old man, with a piping voice and nasal twang. "Gentlemen," said he, deliberately, "you might as well understand from the beginning that I am not boring for water." This proved so effective a wet blanket to the emotions excited by Mr. Voorhees that he realized the futility of his own "boring." —Argonaut.

Fishers vs. Farmers.

An acre of good fishing ground in the sea will yield more food in a week than an acre of the best land will do in a year. —Philadelphia Press.



TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK, WHICH HAS JUST BEEN CELEBRATING ITS 111. CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

The demonstrations due to a change of Cabinet and to the flight from Larissa, which were somewhat superficial, have not been repeated. The gallantry of the Turkish brigade arrived at Halmiyro, having retreated from Velestino in good order. The artillery engineers and some cavalry went by sea.

The Government has notified the Powers that the Greek fleet has established an effective blockade of the coast of Epirus.

SUPERIOR FORCE WON.

The Greek Defeat at Pharsala Was Bloody and Complete.

TURKISH CAMP, in Front of Pharsala (By Cable).—The most important conflict of the Turkish-Greek war has just been terminated after active hostilities lasting all day.

Early in the morning the Turks advanced and found the town of Pharsala, the two thousand troops with their officers, the two thousand prisoners and all the inhabitants had fallen back to Domoko.

The Greeks only once offered determined resistance, namely, at the little town of Pasiamaquia.

Night fell almost immediately afterward, and in the darkness Pharsala was evacuated.

So great a battle was not expected. The Greeks held a good position on some small mountains on the Turkish side of the valley, but the moment the attack was commenced they began to descend the sides and cross the plain. This enabled the Turks to open an artillery fire with great and continuous effect.

The Turkish losses were insignificant, but the Greeks lost heavily. Edhem Pacha then pitched his camp overlooking the pastoral and tranquil scene, and his army rests and is happy.

MASSACRES IN EPIRUS.

Turks Have Begun to Commit Unspeakable Atrocities.

LONDON, England (By Cable).—Colonel Manos wires from Arta that the Turks have begun a wholesale massacre of the inhabitants in the interior of Epirus. Almost all the inhabitants of the village of Kamarina have been murdered, a few only escaping to the mountains.

From other parts women are arriving at Arta in the most miserable condition, begging protection for their husbands and children, who are being murdered by the enraged Turkish troops. Many of these poor creatures have gone mad. Some are unable to articulate a single word, others relate unspeakable atrocities.

The Sultan is Willing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (By Cable).—The Sultan made a favorable reply to an informal suggestion of mediation on the part of the Powers to put an end to the war between Turkey and Greece.

Woman Suffrage Defeated.

The British Columbia Legislature rejected, by a majority of three, the Woman's Suffrage bill. The bill, however, received more support than any previous measure of its kind, and members of the Legislature say the women of the West will get their desire if they wait another year.

Europe's Peace Assured.

At the Primrose League meeting in London the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister of England, made a speech in which he said that the peace of Europe, except for the local war between Greece and Turkey, is on a better basis than ever before.

until he was old enough to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point. He graduated from West Point in June, 1823. Since retiring from the army General Greene has been conducting important engineering works in New York City and vicinity. In spite of his advanced age he is still more or less actively engaged in his duties of his profession, and his advice is constantly sought as consulting engineer.

MAY BE A TRANSVAAL WAR.

Forces of Both Great Britain and the Republic Held in Readiness.

The signs increase of a coming war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. The army reserves of the Colony of Natal has been notified to hold itself in readiness for active service.

The authorities of the Transvaal have instructed their field Cornets to thoroughly patrol the Natal border, and report instantly any suspicious movements.

A circular from the Transvaal has been distributed in Cape Colony and in the Orange Free State calling upon the Afrianders for help. It says: "We do not want your money or moral support. We want you to come and help us."

The Boer Volksraad discussed the answer to be made to the dispatches of Mr. Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, which demanded a repeal of the Transvaal Immigration law.

FIRE ENGINE HOUSE BURNS.

Citizens Gave the Alarm While Emporia (Kan.) Firemen Were Playing Cards.

The Fire Department of Emporia, Kan., is without shelter and the firemen are the laughing stock of the town. While a number of firemen were in the lot playing cards, a citizen discovered flames in the building and gave the alarm. The firemen hurried out, but before the teams could be taken out, burning brands were dropping around the horses, and it was all the men could do to save the engine and hose carts. The building was destroyed.

Fast Shipment of a Press.

A new press for the San Francisco Examiner was shipped from New York the other day to San Francisco, by way of the B. & O., the Chicago and North Western and Union Pacific. The B. & O. took it from New York to Chicago in three days, and it reached its destination in the remarkable time of ten days from New York, the distance being 3406 miles. Ten years ago the average time for such shipments was thirty days.

Bread Riots in Argentine.

Bread riots have broken on in San Luis Province, Argentine Republic, owing to destitution in the province.

Talmage Aids Famine Sufferers.

Dr. T. De Witt Talmage and Dr. Louis Klopsch, who have recently been in the West gathering wheat for the famine sufferers of India, have returned to New York. They have secured 200 carloads of wheat and about \$100,000 in money. Dr. Klopsch will go to India with the funds, and it is stated that Dr. Talmage may accompany him.

Eleven Men Drowned in a Mine.

Eleven men have been drowned through an inflow of water into the Kelloe Colliery, at Durham, England.